

## COMMUNICATION.

### RETRENCHMENT IN THE ARMY.

He who has determined to retrench his expenditures with a view to increase his profits, whether he be merchant or manufacturer, must have made new discoveries, or have been informed that others employed a better system. To discriminate, a thorough knowledge of the particular branch pursued, must be obtained, the immediate effect and future results considered, or retrenchment, instead of becoming advantageous, may cause a total loss of the capital invested. Would a manufacturer be wise in compelling artisans to labor for a compensation manifestly less than the wants of their families, or to extend the limits of their labors beyond the bounds of physical endurance? Let the condition of the working classes in Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other manufacturing places in the British dominions, answer the question. Would a merchant be considered sane, who employed masters for his ships, of ordinary capacity, in preference to those already tested and found efficient, merely because their services could be commanded at lower salaries? Is it not obvious that a skilful navigator of energetic mind, could perform his voyages in less time, and in reality save for his employers a sum far beyond that paid for his services? How small, then, the number of those who understand retrenchment, and how cautious would be their movements in altering old and well-tried systems, could they but leap over a few years and see the consequences of their hasty changes. The indirect merchant would not only bring ruin on his own house, but injure society in its varied ramifications. The ships thus entrusted to unskilful hands, with their cargoes, consisting of the united labors of hundreds, would be deposited beneath the waters of mighty oceans, or stranded within sight of the mariner's long looked-for haven. Add to this the suffering, deprivation, the last and deadly struggle of the brave seamen, the misery of their unprotected widows and children, the distress of their immediate relatives and all those in any way connected with their interests—or, in a more worldly point of view, glance at the effect of such losses upon society, and see what distress such repeated disasters would occasion those who were to be the consumers of the lost cargoes.—Values are increased, and the poor would but seldom have their prized luxuries or be entirely deprived thereof. And such a state of affairs would be brought about, because men had become merchants without the requisite preparation, and in consequence, retrenching what should not be retrenched, with no other end, than that of bringing ruin upon themselves and others.

Mr. Editor, I am a farmer, and have time to read the proceedings of Congress; my mind is unbiased by party feelings; I love my country and wish her prosperity; but it grieves me to see party strife carried to such lengths. The honorable men who have been selected from the different walks of life, for their patriotism and abilities, to legislate for the welfare of millions of freemen, seem to me, at times, to suffer their better judgment to be influenced by artful and intriguing aspirants. Each man should seek for proper information, and think for himself; if he cannot command as many words as his neighbor, he can, at all events, vote as well, and with as good judgment. The system of "the many being led by the few," does not suit our Republic; here have we equality—there is no royal blood, no party leaders, no aping of the British Parliaments, but each man acts for himself and feels responsible. Then let each legislator gather all the requisite information from the proper departments, make business and international law his study, and never will he hastily vote for a retrenchment, until convinced it will result for the benefit of his country. At the moment when Europe has been making every effort to advance military science, what has been the conduct of our Representatives in regard to this important subject? Instead of being actuated by a spirit of noble emulation, they have labored to undo that which was created by the greatest friends of the country. They have endeavored to destroy our military school, and failing in that, would deprive the country of the services of those thoroughly educated in the same school, who have passed the most rigid examination of a competent tribunal, and received the promised reward of all their trial and privation. Could members of the House of Representatives witness the glow which animates the countenance of the cadet when, with manly port and military step, he advances to sign the compact that binds him to serve his country, in peace or war, for the term of eight years, they would ponder before doing the country this great injury. I beseech those of our Representatives who differ from me on this subject, to examine into the discipline and routine of study through which the graduates of this school must pass, and they will see that the cadet's path is not strewn with roses—their trials and hardships can only be borne by a good constitution. Such discipline leaves but little leisure for pleasure or recreation, for when the book is laid aside, the musket is taken up, or the ponderous cannon wheeled and worked as by those of maturer years and powers. When drill has ceased, then commences a severer duty, the "mounting guard"—rain, hail, or snow, night or day, the young cadet must not flinch from his duty; the weary round must be walked as if he had arrived at the years of manhood. Should his physical powers fail, he is dismissed as incapable of serving his country in the capacity of a soldier. Should his mental powers be inadequate to the task required, he is permitted to retire. Surely, if those who have received a military education according to the rules prescribed and authorized by Congress, are not competent to serve their country, all human means have failed. Why break the compact entered into with present incumbents, who have rendered themselves in every way competent with much toil and anxiety, when, ere a year shall have passed, it will be requisite to replace them with others who are not inured to the hardships of a soldier's life?—Surely such cannot serve their country with equal effect. Propriety, justice, and the wants of the country, are decidedly in favor of the retention of these officers who have received the lowest grade known in the army.

Are not many of these generous youths—(I call them generous, they give all they possess, bodies and minds, to stand before their country's foes)—are not some of this number the immediate descendants of those who, in perilous times, struck good blows for their native land, and, dying, left their patriotism their only legacy? How many are the sons of widowed mothers, who have struggled hard with fortune to obtain that requisite to prepare their sons for a military education, the choice and pride of their hearts? The thought that no reliance can be placed on Government, that there is no stability, admits of no consolation.

That instances may have occurred, where cadets have graduated who were the sons of wealthy parents, I will not deny. Who will take upon himself the responsibility to say the country should lose the military services of the son of a wealthy man, if he has a decided preference for the army, and possesses good talents? The institution cannot refuse him admission, if presented under the rules prescribed. Who make the selections? The President and members of Congress, who have each their limited numbers to appoint, in proper turn, as vacancies occur. And, again, many have selected a military life, who, previous to entering the Military Academy, have gone through a collegiate course, and received a literary degree. It will be found that, in all nations, those who have a decided taste and requisite talents for a military education, have been selected and educated accordingly, and certainly have rendered efficient service. Who would be willing to see his sons or friends commanded by an officer whose sole recommendations are personal bravery and an athletic figure, when there was a prospect of contest with a foe having officers of experience in military science? We should remember that if again this Union is involved in war, it will be conducted very differently from those of our former experience, for there have been many recent discoveries and improvements, and science must meet science. That which was once called the "far West," by the labors of graduates of this very school, has been brought, as it were, to our doors. That which has been done towards opening the channels of the west, will but afford means for its destruction. Let not the inhabitants of the great Mississippi Valley rely upon their breastworks as of old, for the "magic steam" can soon overcome such puny obstacles.

How important is it, then, at this peculiar juncture, to consider well before making such a change, for no one can tell at what hour the energies of every man shall be required. There are thousands who, like myself, would enrol themselves, with stout hearts, under able commanders, when their country is invaded, but who would be unwilling to rush on inevitable destruction.

A FARMER.

## THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
**WASHINGTON.**

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1844.

Van Buren's opinion of the present Tariff.  
The letter published by the Richmond Enquirer places this opinion on record, without equivocation, and it is well to keep it in mind:

"ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1843.

"My Dear Sir:—I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I HAVE AT NO TIME, NOR ANY WHERE, HESITATED TO EXPRESS MY DECIDED DISAPPROBATION OF THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LAST SESSION, AS WELL IN RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED, AS TO ITS DETAILS. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public.

In the mean time, believe me to be, very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN."

THE TARIFF, THE DEMOCRACY, WOODBURY, &c.

A correspondent of the Globe, whose communication is published in that paper of the 14th of March, congratulates himself upon the fact that Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Woodbury have led the way in the debate upon Mr. McDuffie's bill, against the protective policy, and in favor of Free Trade. He says they "have taken positions that are invulnerable." He says:

"Mr. McDuffie, with a clearness, condensation, and perspicuity remarkable in this age of congressional speech-making volubility, lays down elementary principles, which, being truth itself, no matter how assailed, or attempted to be mystified and distorted by the sophistry of adroit opponents, he can return to again and again, and demonstrate their unsullied lustre and adamant impenetrability; while Mr. Woodbury, with untiring industry, indomitable perseverance, and unerring sagacity, seizes the happy moment to rush into the enemies' vulnerable outworks, lay hands on their favorite missiles, and crush them in the dust. This, however, is but a small portion of his share in the campaign; for, after disposing of the hand-grenades of "manufactured facts," (I thank Mr. McDuffie for the term,) brought forward by Mr. Evans in support of protection, he advances to the assault with a train of Paixhan-gun facts, real, ponderable, substantial, not Yankee wooden nutmeg-facts, but facts perfectly irresistible and astounding to the enemy."

Now, of the invulnerability of Mr. Woodbury's positions, the writer will have found he was somewhat in haste to speak. A position may appear, to an uninitiated eye, to be "invulnerable," and may be deemed so even by experienced men until it be attacked. If the writer were in the Senate at the time Mr. Simmons came into the field, not with "Paixhan-guns," but with his simple "sling and stone" of truth, and if he saw him march up to, into, and over Mr. Woodbury's "invulnerable positions," he has probably changed his mind somewhat about their invulnerability. Certain it is, that Mr. Simmons made Mr. Woodbury's "manufactured facts" tumble down about his ears so rapidly, that he

found himself compelled to raise frequently and defend himself, and endeavor to repair the breaches made in his "invulnerable position," to save himself from utter annihilation; though he found himself unable to do this. We know that, in the opinion of his friends, he was completely demolished, and his "manufactured facts" scattered to the four winds by Mr. Simmons.

The writer of the communication recommends "the influential friends of Democracy, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, to call upon you [Blair & Rives] for edition after edition of the speeches made by Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Woodbury, and have them circulated far and wide, to give light to the people on one of the most vital political questions that ever agitated the country."

In this request we most heartily concur. The Democracy, and the people, will then see who is for and who is against a protective tariff. But how happens it that Mr. Woodbury's speech has been suppressed, and that Senators who had intended sending off tens of thousands of them, have declined sending a single copy since Mr. Simmons walked into his "invulnerable positions," and showed his "manufactured facts" to be "fabrics" that required more protection than his "invulnerable positions" were able to afford them? Was it because "his facts were manufactured" in so flimsy a manner that they could not stand the test of truth? Or was it because he complimented the mechanics and laboring men by saying—

"The reliance of all men should be on their own energies, and skill, and local advantages, looking, as Sir Robert Peel at last sensibly advises the Tamworth farmers to do, after experiencing the evil of a different course, MORE TO THEIR MANURES AND LESS TO GOVERNMENT."

"By which means (protective duties) the workmen are enabled to tax the home consumer, by great prices, while the higher wages they receive, MAKES THEM NEITHER HAPPIER NOR RICHER, SINCE THEY ONLY DRINK MORE AND WORK LESS?"

We know not what the cause is of the disappearance of this speech; but two things we do know: First, That it is not to be had: Second, That members of Congress, who had intended to send large numbers of it among their constituents, say they have not sent a single copy, and do not intend to do so.

We have no objection to every "Democrat" in Congress making a speech against the Tariff, and circulating it largely "throughout the whole length and breadth of the land," among the people, that they (the people) may know what the principles of "the Democracy" are upon this vital and all-absorbing question: and we sincerely regret that Mr. Woodbury's has been suppressed.

A SIMPLE QUESTION IN THE RULE OF THREE.

The majority of Cleveland, the Locofoco candidate for Governor in Connecticut, last year, was 1,825; this year Baldwin's majority over Cleveland is about 1,400—Baldwin's net gain, 3,225. Now, if 50,000 of Amos Kendall's tract, entitled "Clay's Duels," can produce such a change, how many copies of Duncan's speech will it require to route Martin Van Buren, horse, foot, and dragons, in every State west of the Alleghany Mountains?

Again: If 50,000 copies of the tract, "Clay's Duels," can produce such an astonishing change in Connecticut, how many will it be necessary to send into Virginia to give the Whigs that State? And further, how many copies of tract No. 4, "Providential Dispensations," will be required to enable the Whigs to carry twenty-three out of the twenty-six States for "Harry of the West?" We would recommend to some of the cutest Locos in Congress—Levi is almost as cute as any of them at figures—to go to work, cypher out these sums, and let us know.

THE TARIFF, FREE TRADE, JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, AND CONNECTICUT.

[From the Journal of Commerce of Monday, April 1.]

CONNECTICUT.—The election which is to take place in Connecticut to-day is one of more than ordinary importance. Connecticut is a manufacturing State, yet the Democrats have come out boldly for free trade, putting the issue between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff. If this new position can be sustained—if under such advantages the Democrats can keep the State—then "mene mene tekel upharisim" is written against the whole system of prohibitory and protective duties. If the Whigs succeed under the banner of protection, though it will be no test of the national feeling, it will prove that among manufacturers there is still a determination to sustain the tariff of 1842, with all its deformities; and so, in all probability, the next Presidential election will be put upon the issue. Connecticut has therefore a much more important responsibility to discharge than the mere election of a certain party to office. The eyes of the nation are upon her as they never were before, and perhaps never will be again.

For a reply to the above, see the returns from Connecticut. What think you of it now, Messrs. Jesuits of the Journal? Think you that Connecticut has discharged her "important responsibility?" "The Democrats came out boldly for FREE TRADE, putting the issue between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff," and where are they? Echo answers, "used up."

RHODE ISLAND.—In the Legislature of Rhode Island, on Monday, a formal protest was adopted against the right of either House of Congress to interfere with the internal affairs of that State.—The majority of the Legislature also passed a vote of censure upon the minority for calling the attention of Congress to State affairs.

## CONGRESS.

A most beautiful specimen of Locofoco justice, impartiality, and confidence in the people of the United States, was manifested yesterday in the House. It will be recollected, that, some three weeks ago, the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to alter and amend the present Tariff Act, and accompanied the bill with a very elaborate and lengthy report, having taken care to keep from the knowledge of the minority the fact that they intended accompanying the bill with a report, until it was too late for those upon the committee who dissented from it to prepare a counter-report to be presented at the same time. It will be further recollected that the House passed a resolution to print twenty thousand extra copies of the report, and refused to delay the printing until the minority could prepare theirs.

Yesterday, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, on behalf of the minority, made a counter-report, and moved that the same number be printed as was printed of the majority report. To this no one dreamed there would be the least objection. It was not supposed any "honorable" member could have such a lack of a proper sense of justice and fairness, as to object. But in this, it seems, men could be mistaken; for no sooner was the motion made than Mr. WELLER cried out "I object."—A division was called for on the motion, and, to our astonishment, we saw nearly every Locofoco in the House rise, including Quakers, who generally act as near to the golden rule as any class of people. Before the question was decided, Mr. White demanded the ayes and noes, which were ordered; but before they were taken the House adjourned.

To-day (the taking of the ayes and noes being the first business in order in the morning) we shall see who is willing to record his name against allowing the people to see and read both sides of this question. Aside from thus refusing to let the people hear both sides, there is a degree of injustice, unfairness, and want of common courtesy, which we confess we did not believe "honorable" men could be guilty of. But the majority of the House of Representatives is developing new traits of character daily, and are demonstrating what a body of men, freed from some of those restraints which generally control "honorable members," can do.

### CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC.

As it is always well to hear the enemy, and as a sign of what is expected in Washington as to the coming elections, we quote the following from the correspondence of the Albany Argus:

"As to election news, we only know that all is well. In Connecticut the spirit of Democracy animates about three-fifths of the people of the State. We shall carry it on the Governor's vote from three to five thousand. We expect about the same majority in Virginia."

Now, if Cleveland is defeated in Connecticut, let us not be told "Connecticut always was a Federal State. Everybody knew it would go for Clay."—*Albany Ev. Jour.*

What say you now, Mr. Argus? "We expect about the same majority in Virginia." Very well: we shall be content that you get the same majority there that you have got in Connecticut.

THE WASHINGTON CLAY CLUB were in session on Wednesday night at Concert Hall when the news from Connecticut arrived; and when it was announced by the Chair, "three loud huzzas" were sent up in honor of that gallant State. The meeting adjourned to Saturday evening, to make arrangements for attending the Young Men's Convention on the 2nd of May next.

Let's all go and have a good Whig song; bring "the book with yaller kiver."

RHODE ISLAND.—The election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c., came off on Wednesday last, and before the shouts for Connecticut cease to resound throughout the land, Rhode Isl and will re-echo back another victory.

DEPARTURE OF MR. CLAY.—The "Farmer of Ashland" takes leave of our city this morning, en route to Columbia, S. C. His visit and sojourn among us, have doubtless been one of mutual gratification, both to him and the great number of his fellow-citizens, who have greeted him so cordially. Nothing, indeed, could be more gratifying to the faithful and long-tried patriot, than his reception in Georgia; and he leaves our soil cheered by the most fervent aspirations of thousands of his countrymen, for his future destiny. May it, indeed, be a just reward for that unflinching zeal and unwavering patriotism which have ever distinguished his actions through a life devoted to the public service.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle of Monday.

Mr. Clay was expected at Columbia, S. C., on Thursday last. He is to be at Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, and at Raleigh on the Friday following.

Mr. Duff Green is in New York city again. The New Orleans Picayune gives the following dialogue:

"Have you heard that Duff Green has quit the Republic?" "No; has he?" "He has!" "Then the Republic is safe."

Wm. H. Seward has consented to deliver the annual oration before the Literary Societies of Amherst College, on the 7th of August next.

It is announced in the New York papers, by Hugh Auchincloss, Treasurer, that the amount received by him for account of the Free Church of Scotland, up to April 1, 1844, was \$26,968 23.

The Philadelphia American of Wednesday has the following paragraph:

CUSTOM HOUSE.—We are informed that there were fourteen dismissals from the Custom House yesterday. Cause, anti-Tylerism, or a suspicion thereof. Their successors had better make hay whilst the sun shines. They have just a year and a day to do it in.

## THE CONNECTICUT VICTORY COMPLETE!!!

A WHIG GOVERNOR!  
WHIG HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES!!  
AND A WHIG SENATE!!!

### WHIG PEOPLE!

It needs but few words to state (says the New Haven Courier, April 3) the result of the struggle in this State. It secures to the Whigs every branch of the Government! The contest has been one of great zeal. Both parties have brought into the field their best men and best exertions, and the result settles the question beyond cavil, that the people of Connecticut are Whigs, and that at all hazards they will stand by the Tariff. The result is as gratifying as it was unexpected, and we trust now to see the State entirely regenerated.

The result of this election will carry a thrill of joy into the breasts of the Whigs throughout the country. It will be welcomed every where with the same enthusiastic demonstrations which followed the Declaration of Independence. That severed the bonds of political despotism, and this will paralyze the efforts and blight the hopes of a high-handed and most obnoxious political party. Its effect on the election of Mr. Van Buren is disastrous. On Mr. Clay's prospect, it will be most happy.

The election of Mr. Baldwin by the people is not yet certain, and although he needs less than two hundred, the positive result can only be determined by the official votes. But the Senate is strongly Whig as well as the House. The Whigs have 16 Senators and the Locofocos 5. There are 99 Whigs in the House, 74 Locofocos. The vote for Governor now stands as follows:

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR, 1844.			GOVERNOR, 1843.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Ab.	Whig.	Loco.	Ab.
Fairfield,	4799	4390	73	4146	4037	124
Hartford,	5983	5316	250	5188	5239	290
Litchfield,	3796	3541	315	3800	4500	293
Middlesex,	1869	2026	143	2017	2294	163
N. Haven,	5064	4180	194	4469	4307	206
N. London,	2384	2306	167	2632	3343	235
Tolland,	1860	1893	103	1641	1832	99
Windham,	2296	2418	418	1698	2284	442

### DETROIT REDEEMED!

DETROIT, March 25.

The gallant and invincible Whigs of the Third Ward won a glorious victory on Saturday. It was a hard-fought battle, worthy of the noble fellows who buckled on their armor, and entered the field, determined to conquer or die. The odds were all against them. Last fall, Governor Barry's majority was 52. At the late charter election, three weeks ago, Mayor Williams's majority was also 52! These were indeed heavy odds, backed as they were by the entire State and Federal patronage; but they all vanished before the invincible Whig array. The aggregate vote is 325, the largest ever cast in the ward. Eustache Chapoton, the Whig candidate, is now elected by a majority of 47!

But this was no mere ward election in effect. The whole city was the prize of victory. It was so felt—it was so fought—it was so won. The charter election was a draw game. The Whigs secured three aldermen, and the Locofocos the mayor and two aldermen. The Third Ward held the balance, and she has now given it to the Whigs. Detroit is Redeemed!

Daily Advertiser.

The amount of duties received at the New York Custom House during the quarter ending on the 1st of April, was \$5,731,546 57, being more than the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury from all the Custom Houses in the country.

The Boston Post says that a dime is given by the "slop-shop keepers" of that city for the making of "overalls," which they retail at a dollar.—The stuff costs 37 1-2 cents.

At a meeting of citizen of Cincinnati, held on the 28th ult. to consider the subject of the annexation of Texas, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, As the solemn and settled opinion of this meeting, that Texas ought not to be annexed to the United States.

FOUR HUNDRED SLAVES TO BE SHOT.—Capt. Clarke, of schr. Patuxet, arrived here last night from Matanzas, informs us, (says the N. Y. Sun of April 3,) that four hundred slaves connected with the late conspiracy were in irons, and would be shot in a few days. One of them had poisoned a whole family in Matanzas. Capt. C. left on the 28th ult.

A large new saw, clothing and dressing mill, on Spring Island Biddeford, Me., was burnt on the night of the 26th ult. with most of their contents. Loss two or three thousand dollars; insurances eight hundred.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—When the appetite has failed and the digestive powers have become partially paralyzed from dissipation or other causes, the dyspeptic patient resorts to various powerful stimulants in the hope of restoring by artificial means the vital activity of the digestive apparatus. But these expedients only speed exhausted nature to a momentary exertion. The relaxation which succeeds is worse than the original torpor, and depression of the spirits, hypochondria, and sometimes even worse results, ensue. The only proper course is to cleanse and purify the elements of the blood, by means of some medicine which will act directly upon the machinery which prepares and amalgamates them.—Practical experience has established the fact, that SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA is that medicine. It restores to the stomach its tone—to the whole digestive apparatus its vigor, and to the blood its healthful character, by expelling the very seeds of disease.

For certificates, and numerous testimonials, see pamphlets and various papers.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton st., New York.

Agents for Washington city.—ROBERT FARNHAM, Bookseller, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, and R. S. PATTERSON, Druggist, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street. Price \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.